AGRICULTURE.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Prof. J. J. Mapes, in the forthcoming No. of his *Working Farmer*, gives the following summing up by Liebig of the principal elemental truths of Agricultural Chemistry, which he introduces as follows:

"The following is from one of Liebig's familiar Letters on Chemistry, and is a synopsis of all the knowledge of the present day in relation to Agricultural Chemistry, so much of which had its origin in the original writings of the great chemist.

"He stands forth now the reviewer of himself, and gives us, in the most laconic manner, almost in a single line for each, the very rudiments of our knowledge, and this too, together with all the improvements and observations of the day.

"Let those writers who have *waddled* to and from his precepts, review their apostacy and be chastened for their want of consistency, by reading the following.

"We present it to our readers as the best paper on Scientific Agriculture we have ever seen. We recommend that it it may be *studied by rote*, and that its truths form the basis of their after-investigation. We feel proud of belonging to a profession, the merits of which should elevate him from so great a mind so great an effort. We hail it as a declaration of independence for Scientific Agriculture. With modesty we would indorse it, and with a full sense of our weakness of our inability to equal the great original, still we fearlessly throw the gauntlet to those who would wish to attack the doctrines contained in the following paper.

"We *beg* of our readers to study it line by line, and when they comprehend it all, with such clearness as we hope they may at a single careful reading, they will find that they have a grammar for their art, a foundation on which every observant agriculturist may build a rationale which will accord with practical truth; and despite the sophistry, which would in vain rob the great original of his due credit, this letter will live so long as language has a property to recommend it.

The following is Liebig's synopsis:

In the immense yet unlimited expanse of the ocean, the animal and vegetable kingdoms are mutually dependent upon, and successive to each other. The animals obtain their constituents from the plants, and restore them to the water in their original form, when they again serve as nourishment to a new generation of plants. The oxygen which marine animals withdraw in their respiration from the air, dissolved in sea-water, is returned to the water by the vital processes of sea-plants; the air is richer in oxygen than atmospheric air, containing 32 to 34 per cent.; while the latter contains only 21 per cent. Oxygen, also, combines with the products of the putrefaction of dead animal bodies, converting the carbon into carbonic acid, their hydrogen into water, and their nitrogen assumes again the form of ammonia. The water in the ocean is a circulation takes place without the addition or subtraction of any element, unlimited in duration, although limited in extent, inasmuch as in a confined space the nourishment of plants exists in a limited quantity. It is known that marine plants cannot derive a supply of humus for their nourishment through their roots. Look at the great sea-weed, the *fucus giganteus*, a vital plant, according to Cook, reaches a height of 360 feet, and a single specimen, with its immense ramifications, nourishes thousands of marine animals; yet its root is a small body, not larger than the fist. The nourishment can this draw from a naked rock, upon the surface of which there is no perceptible change? It is quite obvious that the nourishment of this plant, is a fastening, to prevent a change of place,—as a counterpoise to their specific gravity, which is less than that of the medium in which they live. This medium provides the necessary nourishment, and presents it to the surface of every part of the plant. Sea water contains not only carbonic acid and ammonia, but the alkaline and other phosphates, and carbonates, required by these plants for their growth, and which we always find as constant constituents of their ashes.

All experience demonstrates that the conditions of the existence of marine plants are the same which are essential to terrestrial plants; they cannot live but live, like sea-plants, in a medium which contains all their elements, and surrounds with appropriate nourishment every part of their organs,—on the contrary, they require two media, of which one, namely, the soil—contains those essential elements which are absent from the medium surrounding them, that is, the atmosphere. It is plain that no one could ever be in doubt respecting the office which the soil and its component parts subserve in the existence and growth of vegetables! what there should have been a time when the mineral elements of plants were not regarded as absolutely essential to their vitality. Has not the same circulation been observed on the surface of the earth which we have just contemplated in the ocean,—the same incessant change, disturbance, and restitution of equilibrium? Experience in agriculture shows that the production of vegetables on a given surface, increases with the supply of certain matters, originally parts of the soil, which had been taken up from it by plants—the excrements of men and animals. These are nothing, consequently, but matters derived from vegetable food, which, in the vital processes of animals, or after their death, assume again the form under which they originally existed as parts of the soil.

Now, we know that the atmosphere contains none of these substances, and therefore and replace none; and we know that their removal from a soil destroys its fertility, which may be restored and increased by a new supply. Is it possible, after so many decisive investigations, to doubt the origin of ashes of animals and vegetables, the use of alkalies, of lime, and the phosphates, any doubt can exist as to the principles upon which a rational agriculture must be based? Can the art of agriculture be based upon any thing but the restitution of a disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however rich and fertile, with a flourishing commercial intercourse, which exports its produce in the shape of grain and cattle, will maintain its fertility, if the same commerce does not restore, in some form of manure, those elements which have been removed from the soil, and which cannot be replaced by the atmosphere? Must not the same fate await every country which has actually befallen the once prolific soil of Virginia, now in many parts no longer able to grow its former staple productions, wheat and tobacco? In the large towns of England, England itself, which annually imports foreign agriculture is largely consumed; elements of the soil indispensable to plants do not return to the fields, contributes essentially to the well-being and comfort of the English people, and peculiar to them, render it difficult, perhaps impossible, to collect the enormous quantity of the phosphates which are daily, as solid and liquid excrements carried into the rivers.

These phosphates, although present in the soil in the smallest quantity, are its most important mineral constituents. It was observed that many English fields, exhausted in that manner, immediately doubled their products, as if by miracle, when dressed with bone earth imported from the continent. But if the export of bones from Germany is continued to the extent it has hitherto reached, the soil must be gradually exhausted, and the extent of our loss may be suggested by considering that one ounce of bone phosphate is much phosphoric as a hundred weight of grain. The imperfect knowledge of nature, and the properties and relations of matter, possessed by the alchemists, gave rise, in their time, to an opinion, that metals as well as plants could be produced from a *seed*. The regular forms and ramifications seen in crystals, they imagined to be the leaves and branches of plants; and as they saw the seed of plants grow, producing root, stem and leaves, and again blossoms, fruit and seed, apparently without recovering any supply of a sacorpp-material, they deemed it worthy of zealous enquiry to discover the *seed* of gold, or the earth necessary for its development. If the metal seeds were once obtained, might they not entertain hopes of their growth? Such ideas could only be entertained while nothing was known of the atmosphere, and its participation with the earth in administering to the vital processes of plants and animals.

Modern Chemistry indeed produces the elements of water, and, combining them, forms water anew; but it does not *create* those elements—it derives them from nature. Water, even artificially made, must have water before. Many of our farmers are like the alchemists of old: they are searching for the miraculous seed—the mysterious source of an inexhaustible supply of nourishment to a soil scarcely rich enough to be sprinkled with indigenous plants, shall produce crops of grain a hundred fold. The experience of centuries, nay, of thousands of years, is insufficient to guard them against these fallacies; our only security from these and similar absurdities must be derived from a correct knowledge of the conditions of life. In the first period of natural philosophy, organic life was supposed to be derived from water only; afterward it was admitted that certain substances mixed with the air must be superadded to the water; but we now know that other elements must be supplied by the earth, if plants are to thrive and multiply. The amount of materials contained in the atmosphere available for nourishment of plants is limited; but it must be abundantly sufficient to cover the whole surface of the earth with a rich vegetable life, if we suppose that the inhabitable parts of our globe where the most genial conditions of fertility exist—a suitable soil, a moist atmosphere, and a high temperature—vegetation is actually developed in space; and where the soil is wanting, it is gradually supplied by the decaying leaves, bark, and branches of plants. It is obvious that there is no deficiency of atmospheric nourishment for the growth of vegetables, nor are these wanting in our own cultivated fields; all which plants require for their development is conveyed to them by the incessant motions of the atmosphere.

The air between the tropics contains no more than that of the arctic zones; and we know that there is the amount of produce of an equal surface of land in the two situations! This is easily explicable. All the plants of tropical climates—the oil and wax palms, the sugar cane, etc.—contain only a small quantity of the elements of the blood necessary to the nutrition of animals, as compared with our cultivated plants. The tubers of the potato in Brazil, its native country, where the plant resembles a shrub, if collected from an acre of land would scarcely suffice to maintain an Irish family for a single day. The quantity of cultivation in those plants which serve as food, is to produce in them those constituents of the blood. In the absence of the elements essential to these in the soil, starch, sugar, and wood fibre, or perhaps fibrine, but no vegetable fibrine, albumen, or caseine. If we intend to produce, on a given surface of soil, more of these latter nutrients than the plant can obtain from the atmosphere, or receive from the soil of the same surface in its uncultivated and normal state, we must *create* an artificial atmosphere, and add the needed elements to the soil. The nourishment which must be supplied in a given time to different plants, in order to admit a free and unimpeded growth is very unequal. On pure sand, on calcareous rock, on alkali soils, only a few genera of plants prosper, and these are for the most part perennial plants. They require, for their slow growth, only a very small quantity of mineral, unlimited in duration, although limited in extent, inasmuch as in a confined space the nourishment of plants exists in a limited quantity. It is known that marine plants cannot derive a supply of humus for their nourishment through their roots. Look at the great sea-weed, the *fucus giganteus*, a vital plant, according to Cook, reaches a height of 360 feet, and a single specimen, with its immense ramifications, nourishes thousands of marine animals; yet its root is a small body, not larger than the fist. The nourishment can this draw from a naked rock, upon the surface of which there is no perceptible change? It is quite obvious that the nourishment of this plant,—a fastening, to prevent a change of place,—as a counterpoise to their specific gravity, which is less than that of the medium in which they live. This medium provides the necessary nourishment, and presents it to the surface of every part of the plant. Sea water contains not only carbonic acid and ammonia, but the alkaline and other phosphates, and carbonates, required by these plants for their growth, and which we always find as constant constituents of their ashes.

All experience demonstrates that the conditions of the existence of marine plants are the same which are essential to terrestrial plants; they cannot live but live, like sea-plants, in a medium which contains all their elements, and surrounds with appropriate nourishment every part of their organs,—on the contrary, they require two media, of which one, namely, the soil—contains those essential elements which are absent from the medium surrounding them, that is, the atmosphere. It is plain that no one could ever be in doubt respecting the office which the soil and its component parts subserve in the existence and growth of vegetables! what there should have been a time when the mineral elements of plants were not regarded as absolutely essential to their vitality. Has not the same circulation been observed on the surface of the earth which we have just contemplated in the ocean,—the same incessant change, disturbance, and restitution of equilibrium? Experience in agriculture shows that the production of vegetables on a given surface, increases with the supply of certain matters, originally parts of the soil, which had been taken up from it by plants—the excrements of men and animals. These are nothing, consequently, but matters derived from vegetable food, which, in the vital processes of animals, or after their death, assume again the form under which they originally existed as parts of the soil.

Now, we know that the atmosphere contains none of these substances, and therefore and replace none; and we know that their removal from a soil destroys its fertility, which may be restored and increased by a new supply. Is it possible, after so many decisive investigations, to doubt the origin of ashes of animals and vegetables, the use of alkalies, of lime, and the phosphates, any doubt can exist as to the principles upon which a rational agriculture must be based? Can the art of agriculture be based upon any thing but the restitution of a disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however rich and fertile, with a flourishing commercial intercourse, which exports its produce in the shape of grain and cattle, will maintain its fertility, if the same commerce does not restore, in some form of manure, those elements which have been removed from the soil, and which cannot be replaced by the atmosphere? Must not the same fate await every country which has actually befallen the once prolific soil of Virginia, now in many parts no longer able to grow its former staple productions, wheat and tobacco? In the large towns of England, England itself, which annually imports foreign agriculture is largely consumed; elements of the soil indispensable to plants do not return to the fields, contributes essentially to the well-being and comfort of the English people, and peculiar to them, render it difficult, perhaps impossible, to collect the enormous quantity of the phosphates which are daily, as solid and liquid excrements carried into the rivers.

These phosphates, although present in the soil in the smallest quantity, are its most important mineral constituents. It was observed that many English fields, exhausted in that manner, immediately doubled their products, as if by miracle, when dressed with bone earth imported from the continent. But if the export of bones from Germany is continued to the extent it has hitherto reached, the soil must be gradually exhausted, and the extent of our loss may be suggested by considering that one ounce of bone phosphate is much phosphoric as a hundred weight of grain. The imperfect knowledge of nature, and the properties and relations of matter, possessed by the alchemists, gave rise, in their time, to an opinion, that metals as well as plants could be produced from a *seed*. The regular forms and ramifications seen in crystals, they imagined to be the leaves and branches of plants; and as they saw the seed of plants grow, producing root, stem and leaves, and again blossoms, fruit and seed, appa-

Why is a cow feeding on poor pasture like an ill shabed head ?—Because, bad as it is, it has to browse on it (two brows on it).

DISSENTION IN THE CABINET.

For several weeks past a rumour of the existence of a serious dissention in the Cabinet has been prevalent in most of the clubs and political coteries of the metropolis. At one time it was said that they were not all heartily agreed as to the course to be pursued in reference to the issuing of new writs to the boroughs, which, under the investigations now going forward, before Election Committees, were proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices—at another time it was asserted they were all at variance with the line of policy to be adopted in reference to the arrogant and overbearing pretensions of Russia in the East. These rumours were probably not without foundation. A colour was at any rate given to them by the opposite opinions expressed by the Whig and Peelite members of Cabinet on the subject of the delinquent boroughs, and by the vacillation and delay exhibited in the transmission of instructions to our ambassador at Constantinople, or any specific orders to the Admiral of the British fleet at Malta, in reference to the difficulties that have arisen in Turkey. But whatever the disagreement of the Ministry upon these questions may have been, we must assume that they were only of a temporary character, and that means were found of reconciling them without the loss of dignity or consistency to any one. At all events we see no further effort made by the Ministry to issue the writs, the majority of the Cabinet to stay the issuing of new writs to the corrupt boroughs, and we are informed that a decided and energetic line of action has at length been agreed upon, notwithstanding the threatened violence of Russia in the East.

A new ground of dissention has recently exhibited itself among the ministry upon a point which was not immediately connected with parties; and which, although apparently got over for the time being, may not improbably turn out to be the rock upon which ultimately the coalition Ministry will split. The point to which we allude in this instance was the old and shrivelled one of the Irish Roman Catholic Church. Shall this Church be endowed by the State? and if endowed, shall it be out of the revenues of the property of the Established Church? Mr. G. H. Moore, the Roman Catholic Member for Mayo, raised this question some nights ago in the House of Commons, by a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far they are made applicable to the needs of the Irish people. The honorable gentleman did not disguise that the real object of his motion was to divert from the Protestant Established Church in Ireland, the whole or the greater part of its property, and to apply it to the maintenance and support of the Roman Catholic Church. This proposal he justified upon the ground that the majority of the people of Ireland were Roman Catholics, and that they were kept in a state of perpetual disloyalty to the Crown from the sense of oppression and injustice entertained by them at the wholly unprivileged and destitute condition in which their church had been left, ever since the Reformation spoiled it of the property of which it was previously possessed. "It has been the fashion," said Mr. Moore, members speaking in this House, to assert that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are a loyal people. I wish at once to shake off that hypocrisy of delicacy, and to declare that they are not a loyal people. I will even venture to say that if an English and an American vessel were engaged on any part of the Irish coast, a very large portion of the inhabitants would hail the American; cans to win. This is all because their Church—the Church of the great majority of the kingdom—is allowed to remain steeped in poverty, whilst the Church of the Establishment with scarcely a congregation in any part of the country, is rolling in wealth, from which no national benefit of any kind is derived." To this motion and to those remarks Sir John Pakington replied by repudiating the charge of general disloyalty attributed to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, and by drawing a distinction between those who were Roman Catholics, and they were members. The Irish Roman Catholic Church was, looking at its proceedings in foreign countries, looking at its proceedings in this country, looking at the fact, which that Church, acting under the direction of its head, himself a foreign sovereign, has aimed at political power—it has been but too evident that it is at variance with the principles of the Crown of this country, and with a due attachment to the duties which a citizen owes to the state. I by no means wish to convey to the House the impression that the views of the Roman Catholic persuasion both in Ireland and in this country are not attached to the liberties which we enjoy, and loyal to the sovereign of these realms. But what I mean and what I wish to convey to the House of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland had an increase of power given to them, if they, as ecclesiastics, could exercise a greater control, and a greater moral influence than they now possess, that influence would not be used in accordance with the general freedom which prevails in this country. I believe that neither with respect to the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, Solicitor General for Ireland, and one of the lordships of the Treasury. These gentlemen are Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadlier—all Irishmen, and all Members of the Roman Catholic Church. Of these three not one was in the House when Mr. Moore's motion was discussion, and consequently not one of them heard the speech of the Solicitor General. Why they were not upon an occasion of so much importance to their country and their creed, neither Mr. Monsell nor Mr. Keogh has thought proper to explain. Mr Sadlier could probably stand excused, seeing that he has not been able to persuade any constituency to elect him to a seat since he has been a member of the Ministry. On the following day the Parliamentary absentees of course became acquainted through the ordinary channels of communication with what Lord John Russell had said on the previous night, yet on the evening of that day both attended in their places in the House of Commons, and were both assiduous in giving their customary support to the views and proposals of the Government. There was then no symtom or hint of resignation. Four and twenty hours afterwards, however, the three gentlemen appear to have become suddenly, and for the first time, convinced that they ought to be exceedingly indignant at what Lord John Russel had said, and that it was, in fact, quite impossible for them to continue to be members of a Government which through the mouth of one of its principal members had declared that the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland was, "under the direction of its head," hostile to free institutions and to the rights of government. Accordingly after the interval of time to which we have alluded, Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadleir having, either from inward reflection or from external promptings, become sufficiently indignant and patriotic, severally sat down and wrote a letter to Lord Aberdeen resigning their places as members of his administration.

We come the point at which the existence of grave dissention in the Cabinet is made manifest. Lord Aberdeen upon the receipt of the letters of resignation, held, it is to be presumed, a hurried consultation with some or all of the other members of the Government, and then addressed himself to the recusants in these terms: "It is with much concern that I have received your letter, in which you tender your resignation in consequence of the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. I have to inform you that, while the vote on that occasion had the sanction of the Government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell, and the sentiments of which you complain, are not shared by me nor many of my colleagues. I wish this might be distinctly understood, as I might otherwise be supposed to differ with those from those feelings which, both in and out of office, I have held and still hold with to the Roman Catholic body, and the open avowal of which had appeared to several of your colleagues to justify them in accepting office under the Government." As soon as these welcome words reached the hands of the three gentlemen who had so piously declared themselves ready to quit, at once pronounced themselves perfectly satisfied, and readily consented to re-enter the ministerial fold, and to resume the functions they had indignantly abandoned. We have not yet succeeded in preserving the *personnel* of his government intact; but he at the same time made it manifest to the world that his Cabinet was seriously divided in opinion upon one of the questions that can possibly engage the attention of the statesmen and rulers of this Protestant kingdom. On a subsequent evening Mr. Moore endeavoured to ascertain from Sir John Pakington, one of the members of the Government were whose opinion differed from those expressed by him upon the subject of the Roman Catholic Church; but upon that point Lord John Russell has total inability to gratify the honourable gentleman's curiosity, as he really did not know who amongst his colleagues shared his opinions and who did not. In reply to another correspondent he on some quarter as to whether the *votes* only and not the *opinions* given by the leader of the Government in the House of Commons were to be regarded as having the sanction of the Cabinet, he stated that he was not so conceited in what he considered a very sensible opinion expressed by Lord Melbourne, that it was only necessary for a Government to agree as to a particular course to be pursued, to estimate that they should all be of one mind as to the reasons for which that particular course was taken.

Thus then the matter stands—Messrs. Monsell, Keogh and Sadleir are again seated in their places—the Coalition Ministry for the present retains its integrity of form, but the broadest possible divergence of opinion has been shown to exist between the Peelite Premier and the Whig-Liberal leader of the House of Commons. Under these circumstances the hopes of a considerable section of the Conservative Party are beginning to revive, and another "Coalition" with a character different from that at present existing, is already spoken of.

UNITED STATES.

New York.—The New York Legislature has passed the Canal project, as well as the Pacific Railroad, and Niagara Ship Canal bills.

Terrific Storm in New York.—A tremendous thunder and lightning and hail storm burst upon New York city last Friday afternoon.—The Central Bowery was flooded, the goods damaged, and the glass broken. A house in Forty-third street was blown down and three men killed and several others wounded. One person was killed by lightning in Fifty-first street. Four buildings at the corner of Second avenue, Thirty-fifth street were blown down, and one man was killed.

In Williamsburg, L. I., the storm was awful; trees and unfinished houses were blown down; a hundred houses were unroofed, and almost every house in the place was damaged.

The steeple of the 1st Presbyterian Church was blown off, carrying with it a large portion of the roof, and falling across the street nearly demolished the dwelling house opposite.

The steeple of the Dutch Reformed Church in Fourth-street, was also torn off. The bell on the roof of the lecture room, completely crushing it in. Loss about $10,000.

The weather-cock of the roof of the Methodist Episcopal Church was also torn off.

Three rope-walks in the vicinity of Grand street and Bushwick avenue were completely destroyed, causing a loss of $15, 000.

At Beverly, N. J., the Episcopal Church was struck by lightning, and nearly demolished.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, July 16, 1853.

The Elections are thus far finished and we await the opening of the Poll Books with some degree of anxiety, though unmixed with fear for the result. It is now pretty well known who have the nominal majority of votes—we say nominal for if we are not greatly mistaken, in one case at least—that of the Hon. George Coles—a scrutiny will alter the complexion of affairs entirely. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, that the Government has been left in a minority. We give the list of those said to have been returned up to the date of the 1st District of Prince County, we do not pledge ourselves for its accuracy. At all events there is a decisive majority in favour of the supporters of good order, sound principle, and rational and constitutional freedom. The members of the late—we may fairly, we think, call them so—administration, ought to be now convinced that it is perilous to act not with that unqualified approbation, that each and all of them unhesitatingly asserted it not only deserved, but would on an appeal to the people, receive—that it was not that they had been made, and even the Leader of the Government has come in second to the man whom he most affected to despise, and would without any doubt have been elected by a considerable majority, had it not been for one of those tricks so unworthily resorted to by unscrupulous men.

It is not our disposition to triumph over fallen foes, but we sincerely congratulate the country in a deliverance from a thraldom as despotic as it was disgraceful, we will enter more at large into the subject in our next and subsequent issue when we shall be enabled to speak with greater certainty.

RETURNED MEMBERS.

Prince County.			
Princetown—Montgomery		2d Dist.—Frazer	
"	M'Kay.	"	Clark.
1st District—Yeo			
3d "	Gorman.		
3d "	Conroy	3d "	Lord.
Queen's County.			
Ch. Town.—Palmer		2d Dist.—Mooney	
"	Longworth.	"	M'Gill
1st District—M'Donald		1st "	Coles
3d "	Douse	3d "	Davies.
King's County.			
Georgetown—Haviland		2d Dist.—Jardine	
"	M'Aulay.	"	Whelan.
1st District—Macgowan			
"	M'Donald		
3d District—Wightman			
"	Goff.		

Mr. Coles has a majority of about 21 votes over Mr. Beer, polled in the District, from this must be taken about 10 votes given by other parts of the County, leaving an apparent majority of 11. There are however upwards of Fifty votes objected to, which when scrutinised, will, we believe, turn the majority in favor of Mr. Beer.

In noticing the nominations at Georgetown, the correspondent who furnished us with the proceedings at that place, we have been informed rather over stated some of the expressions of the Gentleman that spoke on that occasion. We are sorry for this, we should wish at all times to give a fair and impartial report of every thing that takes place at public meetings.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL OF T. HENDERSON

Attorney General and Hon. E. Palmer, for the Crown—Messrs. Peter Hy. Esq. for Prisoner.

The Attorney General after opening the contents of the Indictment to the Court, addressed the Jury:

Gentlemen of the Jury—You have heard my state to the Court, the nature of the Indictment in this case, and the charge which it contains against the prisoner at the bar, and I feel confident that you will give to you the fate with which the prisoner stands accused. In doing so, whilst it is not my duty as an officer of the Crown, to say any thing to extenuate the crime of which he is charged, I should wish to hope not to aggravate it by any unnecessary observations.

But before entering on the facts, I shall call your attention to an observation that was made in other cases, but which at the risk of repetition, I shall again venture to make for the sake both of the prisoner and public justice, that you should not allow the prejudice, if any, yourselves of any impression caused by anything which you have heard of this case before to-day. It is a case which has excited much public interest, and it is my duty to call the prisoner your attention to the facts which shall be produced before you, and not receive any impression but that which is sanctioned by the testimony of the witnesses.

The prisoner stands charged with the crime of murder, the greatest of which human nature can be guilty, and with murder of the most aggravated kind, it, as we understand, stands charged with the murder of his father—with having raised his hand against him to whom he owed